

FEDERAL HAWAIIAN AND TERRITORIAL QUARANTINES

318.13 HAWAIIAN FRUITS, HERBS, AND VEGETABLES

Federal Territorial Quarantine

A. Notice of Quarantine. This quarantine regulates the movement of fruits, vegetables, cut flowers, rice straw, mango seeds, and cactus plants from Hawaii into or through other parts of the United States to prevent the spread of fruit flies and other dangerous plant pests which are not known to be established or are not prevalent in other parts of the United States.

B. Regulated Articles.

1. Prohibited Movement. The following items are prohibited movement to other parts of the United States:

-All fruits, herbs, and vegetables in the raw or unprocessed state, except those named in (B),(2). See also (D),(2).

-Cut flowers of gardenia, jade vine, mauna loa, and cut flowers of roses with foliage.

-Cactus plants and parts (except soil-free plants to St. Croix, USVI).

-Mango seeds.

-Rice straw.

2. Regulated Movement. All fruits, herbs and vegetables and other items listed below, or in administrative instructions (see (D), and cut flowers (except cut blooms or leis of gardenia, jade vine, mauna loa; and rose with foliage attached) are authorized movement to other parts of the United States under the conditions specified in (C), (D), and (H).

Aechmea bracteata (Sw.) Griseb
fruit bearing panicles
Allium spp. (dry without tops)
Alokoni (inflorescence)
Anise (leaf, seed, stem)
Arrowhead
Arrowroot
Artichoke, globe
Artichoke, Jerusalem
Asiatic pennywort (leaf, stem)
Asparagus
Avocado, Sharwil variety only.
Bamboo shoots
Basil
Bean sprout, mung and soy
Beet
Borage (leaf, stem)
Broccoli
Brussels sprouts
Burdock
Burnet (leaf, stem)
Butterbur
Cabbage
Cabbage, Chinese
Cactus plant St. Croix USVI (soil free)
Carrot
Cassava
Cauliflower

Celery (root top)
Chervil, (leaf, stem)
Chinese spinach
Chrysanthemum, garland
Coconuts (unrestricted)
Coriander (cilantro)
Corn-on-the-cob
Dandelion
Dill (leaf, seed, stem)
Dropwort, water
Drumstick (leaf, inflorescence)
Eryngo (leaf)
Fennel (leaf, stem)
Foxheads or nipple fruit
Galanga (rhizome)
Ginger bracts
Ginger root
Gow-Kee (*Lycium chinese*)
Heckera umbellata (leaf)
Honeysuckle
Houttuynia cordata (leaf, stem)
Japanese honeysuckle (*Cryptotaenia japonica*)
Jesuit's nut
Kudzu
Lemon balm (leaf)
Lemongrass (leaf, stem)
Lettuce
Lily root
Limnophila gratissima (leaf, stem)
Malabar spinach
Mahogany fruit
Marjoram (leaf)
Marungai (leaf, inflorescence)
Mugwort
Mushrooms
Mustard greens
Nightshade, Malabar
Oregano
Parsley
Peppermint (leaf, stem)
Perilla
Pineapple, smooth cayenne and Hybrids with
50 percent or more smooth Cayenne parentage
Piper spp. (leaf)
Potato
Radish greens
Radish, oriental
Rhubarb
Rosemary (leaf, stem)
Sage (leaf)
Saluyut jute (leaf, stem, inflorescence)
Sausage fruit
Savory, (leaf, stem)
Screwpine (leaf)
Sorrel (leaf, stem), *Runnax* sp.
Spearmint (leaf, stem)
Spinach
Sweet corn
Taro root, shoots and stocks
Tarragon (leaf, stem)
Thyme (leaf, stem)
Turmeric (rhizome)

Turnip
Watercress
Water chestnut
Wood rose
Yam
Yam bean root (jicama)

Fruits, herbs, vegetables, and dried flowers which are not otherwise prohibited, are restricted only if they are insufficiently dried or cured and are capable of harboring fruit flies.

C. Conditions of Movement.

1. To Any Destination. Any regulated articles may be moved interstate from Hawaii to any destination if: (1) such movement is authorized by a valid certificate and is made in accordance with (E) and (F) or the conditions of any applicable compliance agreement; or (2) the articles are exempted from certificate or limited permit requirements.

Juices of fruits and vegetables are regarded as sufficiently processed to require no certification. See USDA Plant Import: Non- Propagative 6.21 for policy on fruit juices - this policy applies equally to juice of Hawaiian fruits.

2. To Restricted Destinations. Smooth cayenne pineapples (including hybrids with 50 percent or more smooth cayenne parentage); fresh fruit cocktail; in flight baskets of fruit; and cut flowers (except cut blooms and leis of gardenia, mauna loa, jade vine, and rose with foliage) may be moved under limited permit directly from an establishment operated under compliance agreement to a destination specified in the permit.

3. Segregation Of Certified Articles. Articles certified after treatment in accordance with (D),(2), taken aboard any ship, vessel, other surface craft, or aircraft in Hawaii must be segregated and protected in a manner as required by the inspector.

4. Untreated fruits and vegetables from Hawaii may be moved interstate for irradiation treatment on the mainland United States if the provisions of the administrative instructions (prescribing methods for irradiation treatment of certain fruits and vegetables from Hawaii) are met and if the fruits and vegetables are accompanied by a limited permit issued by an inspector. The limited permit will be issued only if the inspector examines the shipment and the shipment has been prepared in compliance with the provisions of this subpart.

D. Conditions Governing the Issuance of Certificates or Limited Permits.

1. Certification On Basis Of Inspection Or Nature Of Lot Involved. Fruits and vegetables designated in (B),(2) may be certified when they have been inspected by an inspector and found apparently free from infestation and infection, or without such inspection when the inspector determines that the lot for shipment is of such a nature that no danger of infestation or infection is involved.

2. Treatment Basis. The following articles may be certified for movement to the U. S. mainland on the basis of treatments indicated, the treatment having been performed under PPQ supervision prior to movement from Hawaii, providing: (1) the treated articles were handled after such treatment in accordance with conditions

prescribed in a compliance agreement; or (2) were handled after treatment under supervision of PPQ.

All F&V, except	(Quick Freeze)
mangoes with seeds	T110
*Avocado	MB T102(a) or T105(c)
*Bell pepper	VH T106(b)
Carambola	CT T107(f),Irradiation.
*Eggplant	VH T106(b)
Litchi, (first inspected and found free of litchi fruit moth (<i>Cryptophlebia</i> spp. and other pests)	CT T107(g),Irradiation
Papaya [Also see (G)]	VH T106(b), HTFA T103(b), Irradiation.
Pineapple, (other than smooth cayenne and Hybrid with 50 percent or more smooth cayenne parentage which may be inspected and certified)	VH T106 (b)
Zucchini	VH T106(b)
Sweet potato	MB T04(a)
*Tomatoes	MB T105(e) or H T106(b)

Other treatments which certification may be based on:

Avocado paste -	hot water at 73.9°C. (165°F.) for 35 minutes treated in jars not exceeding one pint size.
Avocado pulp -	thoroughly ground and mixed with salt, vinegar, and sugar.
Guava -	thoroughly pulverized pulp.
Mango, sliced -	in brine, vinegar, or pickled.
Papaya puree -	thoroughly pulverized pulp.
Papaya, sliced-	brine solution, 1% sulfur dioxide plus 1/2% calcium hydroxide.

3. Limited Permit. Noncertified regulated articles specified in (c)(2) may be moved under limited permit to specified destinations for consumption, or limited utilization or processing or treatment.

4. Compliance Agreement Basis. Regulated articles may be moved with certificates or limited permits attached by an establishment when a signed compliance agreement is in effect.

E. Movement From Hawaii Of Frozen Fruits and Vegetables. Certification of fruits and vegetables can be issued for treatments commonly known as quick freezing, sharp freezing, frozen-pack, or cold-pack. Any equivalent freezing method is also included in this designation.

F. Methods Of Vapor-Heat Treatment Of Certain Fruits and Vegetables From Hawaii.**

G. Double Hot Water Dip Treatment as a Condition for Certification of Papayas 1/4 Ripe or Less from Hawaii.**

*Avocado (except Sharwil variety), bell pepper, eggplant, and tomato are prohibited movement from Oahu, Hawaii, to all United States destinations. There are no approved treatments for these fresh products for Malaysian fruit fly, *Dacus latifrons* (Hendel).

**Please contact the Pest Exclusion Branch in Sacramento for details if needed.

H. Container Marking and Identity.

The following information shall be clearly marked on each container, or for shipments of multiple containers or bulk products, on the waybill, manifest, or bill of lading accompanying the articles: Nature and quantity of contents; name and address of shipper, owner, or person shipping or forwarding the articles; name and address of consignee; shipper's identifying mark and number; and, the number of the certificate or limited permit authorizing movement, if one was issued.

I. Products As Ship's Stores or the Possession of Passengers or Crew.

1. In the possession of passengers or crew members.

Small quantities of fruits, vegetables, and cut flowers, subject to quarantine when loose and free of packing materials, may be taken aboard any ship, vessel, other surface craft, by passengers or members of the crew without inspection and certification in Hawaii. However, if such articles taken aboard are not eligible for inspection and certification under (D)(c) they must be entirely consumed or disposed of before arrival within the territorial waters of the continental United States, provided, no uncertified articles may be taken aboard any aircraft as baggage.

2. As ship's stores or decorations. Fruits, vegetables, and cut flowers subject to quarantine may be taken aboard a ship, vessel, or other surface craft in Hawaii without inspection or certification. Fruits, vegetables, and cut flowers that are so taken aboard such a carrier must be either (1) entirely consumed or removed from the ship, vessel, or other surface craft, before arrival within the territorial waters of the continental United States; or retained aboard such carrier under seal or otherwise safeguarded.

J. Articles and Persons Subject to Inspection.

Persons, means of conveyance (including ships, other ocean-going craft and aircraft), baggage, cargo, and any other articles, that are destined for movement, are moving, or have been moved from Hawaii to the continental United States are subject to agricultural inspection at the port of departure and/or the port of arrival.

K. Inspection of Means of Conveyance.

1. Inspection of aircraft prior to departure. No person shall move any aircraft from Hawaii to the continental United States unless the person moving the aircraft has contacted an inspector and offered the inspector the opportunity to inspect the aircraft prior to departure and the inspector has informed the person proposing to move the aircraft that the aircraft may depart.

2. Inspection of ships upon arrival. Any person who has moved a ship or other ocean-going craft from Hawaii to the continental United States shall contact an inspector and offer the inspector the opportunity to inspect the ship or other ocean-going craft upon its arrival.

L. Inspection of Baggage, Other Personal Effects, and Cargo.

1. Offer for inspection by aircraft passengers. Passengers destined for movement by aircraft from Hawaii to the continental United States shall offer their carry-on baggage and other personal effects for inspection. When

an inspector has inspected and passed such baggage or personal effects, he or she shall apply a USDA stamp, inspection sticker, or other identification to such baggage or personal effects to indicate that such baggage or personal effects have been inspected and passed as required.

2. Offer for inspection by aircraft crew. Aircraft crew members destined for movement by aircraft from Hawaii to the continental United States shall offer their baggage and personal effects for inspection at the inspection station designated for the employing airline. When an inspector has inspected and passed such baggage or personal effects, he or she shall apply a USDA stamp, inspection sticker, or other identification to the baggage or personal effects to indicate that such baggage or personal effects have been inspected and passed as required.

3. Baggage acceptance and loading on aircraft. No person shall accept or load any check-in aircraft baggage destined for movement from Hawaii to the continental United States unless a certificate is attached to the baggage, or the baggage bears a USDA stamp inspection sticker, or other indication applied by an inspector representing that the baggage has been inspected and passed.

4. Offer for inspection by persons moving by ship. No person who has moved on any ship or other ocean-going craft from Hawaii to the continental United States shall remove or attempt to remove any baggage or other personal effects from the designated inspection area.

5. Loading of Certain Cargoes.

a. Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (5) (b) of this section no person shall present to any common carrier or contract carrier for movement, and no common carrier or contract carrier shall load, any cargo containing fruits, vegetables, or other articles regulated under this subpart that are destined for movement from Hawaii to the United States, unless the cargo has been offered for inspection, passed by an inspector, and bears a USDA stamp or USDA inspection sticker, or unless a certificate or limited permit is attached to the cargo as specified in (C) (4).

b. Cargo designated in paragraph (5) (a) of this section may be loaded without a USDA stamp or USDA inspection sticker and without an attached certificate or limited permit if the cargo is moved:

- 1.** As containerized cargo on ships or other ocean-going craft or as air cargo;
- 2.** The carrier has on file documentary evidence that a valid certificate or limited permit was issued for the movement; and
- 3.** A notation of the existence of these documents is made by the carrier on the waybill, manifest, or bill of lading that accompanies the shipment.

M. Disinfection of Means of Conveyance.

If an inspector finds that a means of conveyance is infested with or contains plant pests then the person in charge or in possession of the means of conveyance shall disinfect the means of conveyance and its cargo in accordance with an approved method contained in the Plant Protection and

Quarantine Treatment Manual under the supervision of an inspector.

N. Shipments for Experimental or Other Scientific Purposes.

Articles may be moved for experimental or other scientific purposes with an identifying tag from the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs.

O. Parcel Post Inspection.

Inspectors are authorized in accordance with the postal laws and regulations and in cooperation with employees of the U.S. Post Office Department, to inspect parcel post packages placed in the mails in Hawaii and destined to other parts of the United States, to determine whether such packages contain fruits, vegetables, or other parts of the United States, to determine whether such packages contain fruits, vegetables, or other regulated articles, the movement of which is not authorized under this subpart, to examine such articles for plant pests, and to notify the postmaster in writing of any violation of this subpart or Part 330 of this chapter in connection therewith.

P. Withdrawal of Certificates, Limited Permits, Compliance Agreements.

Any certificate, limited permit, or compliance agreement which has been issued or authorized may be withdrawn by an inspector orally or in writing, if such inspector determines that the holder thereof has not complied with all conditions under the regulations for the use of such document.

Q. Disposition of Fruits and Vegetables. All fruits and vegetables of Hawaiian origin which are not certified or certifiable should be either sealed or promptly destroyed upon interception, whether found in stores, quarters, or baggage. This shall be interpreted to include fruits and vegetables of mainland origin which have been purchased in the markets in Hawaii, except that unopened commercially packed case lots of such mainland fruits and vegetables may be retained on board in lieu of destruction. Fruit of mainland origin found in ships' stores which the inspector is satisfied was taken aboard at a mainland port and has not been off the vessel in Hawaii may be permitted to remain in open stores. Small lots of such mainland fruit may also be permitted to remain in crews' quarters or passenger cabins, provided the officer is satisfied as to its origin.

While the inspection of vessels from foreign ports via Hawaii is made in cooperation with Customs and other border clearance agencies, the provisions of this quarantine concerning the disposition of unauthorized articles from Hawaii found in stores, quarters, and baggage apply to such vessels.

318.13-9. Disposition of Vessels.

Any ship or other surface craft arriving from Hawaii found to be infested, infected, or contaminated with any plant pest designated in 318.13(a) will be required to be disinfected immediately in a manner prescribed by and under supervision of the PPQ Inspector.

M318.13-10. Inspection of Aircraft.

A. Predeparture Clearance. It is the policy of PPQ that all aircraft leaving Hawaii for destinations in the conterminous United States, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands of the United States will be inspected prior to departure. Inspection should determine that all regulated articles are properly certified and that no insects of quarantine significance are found on the aircraft or infesting any article to be taken aboard. No baggage, cargo, commissary supplies, or other articles shall be loaded before inspection.

Exceptions: (1) transiting aircraft arriving from foreign areas are not to be reboarded for inspection purposes at departure when transit time is less than 90 minutes; and (2) quick turnaround aircraft from the mainland need not be inspected if they will depart in less than 90 minutes after arrival.

B. Aircraft Departing Without PPQ Clearance. While every reasonable effort will be made to give predeparture inspection and clearance to aircraft, an occasional plane, through a misunderstanding, will depart without such clearance. In all such cases, the appropriate destination PPQ office (and the destination Base Operations Officer, in the case of military flights) will be notified by Autovon or commercial telephone at the airline's expense in order that destination inspection may be accomplished immediately upon arrival.

M318.13-11. Disinfection of Aircraft.

A number of the plant pests, including the fruit flies named in 318.13 (A), may be spread to other parts of the United States aboard aircraft departing Hawaii. Therefore, such aircraft should be carefully inspected for the presence of objectionable insects. If pests warranting action are found in interior parts of the plane, it shall be treated in an approved manner. (See PPQ Treatment Manual Section VI, T409 and Section III, Part 8).

M318.13-12. Inspection of Baggage and Cargo.

A. Aircraft Baggage. Air passenger baggage is given a selective inspection based on a thorough questioning of the passenger, including questions concerning fruits in season and itinerary and destination of the passenger. Generally, carry-on baggage is examined. The officer then decides, on the basis of evaluation of the passenger, his/her baggage, the answers to questions, and an appraisal of the risk, if the examination of pit baggage is necessary. Inspection of the baggage and personal effects of "privileged persons" is in accord with the policy guideline of M390.1010 to M390.1021.

Airline crew baggage is subject to inspection.

During the winter months (November-March), tour groups destined to States with severe winters may be authorized a waiver of pit baggage and a very minimal inspection of carry-on baggage if the tour director agrees to distribute pre-flight inspection information. Hand baggage is subject to inspection.

B. Aircraft Cargo. All aircraft cargo is presumed to be cleared in Hawaii unless the West Coast PPQ offices are notified to the contrary.

Vessels From Foreign Ports Via Hawaii. The inspection of passenger baggage upon arrival of such vessels at mainland ports is conducted by Customs or by PPQ

officers if requested by Customs. The baggage declaration form PPQ 232 is not required to be prepared by passengers from foreign ports via Hawaii; the Customs baggage declaration will be used.

- C. Ship Cargo.** The preclearance of all surface cargo in Hawaii began with preclearance of containers and has been extended to all military or civilian cargo, including miscellaneous cargo in or out of containers, vehicles, and household effects. It is based on the Compliance Agreement (PPQ Form 519) or Shipper's Declaration (PPQ Form 205), and a review of the vessel manifest by the officer preclearing the cargo. All surface cargo leaving Hawaii is presumed to be cleared unless the West Coast PPQ offices are notified to the contrary.

Sea van shipments or house-to-house type or crafted household effects packed by PPQ authorized packing-shipping companies are precleared in Hawaii under a Shipper's Declaration (PPQ Form 205). PPQ authorized packing-shipping companies will pack the household goods, will be responsible in seeing that Q318.13 prohibited material is not included, and will then complete PPQ 205 by having the owners sign the form. The declaration form advises shippers and packing companies of the agricultural restrictions and the reasons for the restrictions and puts the owner and packing company on record as having complied with the regulations.

318.13-15. Parcel Post Inspection.

- A. Mail Inspection.** By an arrangement with the Post Office Department, all parcels mailed in Hawaii which are addressed to other parts of the United States are subject to PPQ examination in Hawaii for the purpose of determining whether such parcels contain articles subject to the provisions of those quarantines concerned with movement from Hawaii. In practice, postal employees assist in the screening, and parcels which obviously contain plant material are referred to PPQ inspection and appropriate disposition. Postal employees sort, for immediate dispatch, all parcels except those addressed to destinations in Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oregon, Puerto Rico, Texas, Virgin Islands, or Washington. First-class and air mail parcels which are sealed and do not bear labels authorizing opening for inspection which are believed to contain plant materials subject to this quarantine will be held and referred to the postal receiving clerk for obtaining authorization to open for inspection.

- B. Disposition of Unauthorized Articles.** The following articles are not authorized movement in mail:

When unauthorized material constitutes the entire contents of a parcel, the parcel is referred to the Postal Supervisor for return, the name and address of addressee having been crossed out with a black wax pencil, marked "Return to Sender" on address side, and an explanatory PPQ Form 287 enclosed.

Unauthorized material is removed and destroyed when it constitutes only a part of the parcel and the remainder, with a PPQ Form 287 explanation enclosed, allowed to go forward to the addressee. (See M390.210/287 for PPQ 287 distribution.)

- C. Marking of Released Parcels.** Parcels cleared by PPQ for movement to the addresses will be stamped on the address side, as follows, the stamp serving as the certificate or limited permit as required:

- * **Released** - on parcels which have been opened for inspection.
- * **Limited Permit Movement Authorized Under Federal Quarantine 13** - on parcels of approved cut flowers or other decorative material moving under compliance agreement.
- * **Treated and Released** - on parcels containing treated materials.
- * **Plant Material** - on parcels containing plant material not regulated by Federal Quarantine 13, not subject to other federal restriction, and bearing a state certificate.

- D. Parcels Mailed at Sea.** There is no provision for the mailing of parcels on commercial vessels en route from Hawaii to mainland ports. Some U. S. Naval vessels have an arrangement by which they are authorized to accept parcel post packages the same as a post office ashore. All such parcels should be examined by PPQ at the first port of arrival on the mainland. No attempt, however, should be made to examine the contents of any sacks or packages when the inspector is advised by a representative of the Navy that the contents are official Navy mail.

Appendix A

8-16-83

Eggplant, pepper, and tomato are now prohibited movement from Oahu, Hawaii to any other part of the United States because of the presence on Oahu of the Malaysian fruit fly, *Dacus latifrons* (Hendel). There are no approved treatment for these fresh products.

An amendment to Quarantine 318.13 is planned reflecting this new prohibition. This appendix will be used until new federal manuals are distributed.

318.30 SWEET POTATO

12-87

Federal Territorial Quarantine

- A. Pests.** Sweet potato scarabee (*Euscepes postfasciatus*) and sweet potato stem borer (*Omphisa anastomosalis*).
- B. Area Under Quarantine.** Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the U. S. Virgin Islands.
- C. Commodities Covered.** All varieties of sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas*), plants and cuttings.
- D. Restrictions.** Sweet potato plants and cuttings, prohibited. Sweet potato tubers, admissible under origin treatment certificate or permit destined for ports on the Atlantic seaboard north of and including Baltimore, MD.

318.47 COTTON AND COTTON PRODUCTS

Federal Territorial Quarantine

- A. Pests.** Pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*) and cotton blister mite (*Eriophyes gossypi*).
- B. Area Under Quarantine.** Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the U. S. Virgin Islands.
- C. Commodities Covered.** Cotton plants and parts; cottonseed and hulls; seed cotton, lint, linters, waste; all

cottonseed products except oil, all secondhand burlap and other fabric which have been used, or are the kinds ordinarily used for a wrapping cotton.

- D. Restrictions.** Commodities covered admitted only under USDA certificate or permit.

318.58 PUERTO RICO AND VIRGIN ISLANDS FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Federal Territorial Quarantine

- A. Pests.** Fruit flies and other dangerous insect pests not known to be established or are not prevalent in other parts of the United States.
- B. Area Under Quarantine.** Puerto Rico and the U. S. Virgin Islands.
- C. Commodities Covered.** The following fruits and vegetables may be moved when certified by a PPQ officer to be free from injurious insect infestation, or have been given prescribed treatment.
1. Citrus fruit (orange, grapefruit, lemon, citron, and lime).
 2. Corn (sweet corn on-the-cob).
 3. Peppers.
- D.** The following fruits and vegetables may be moved without certificate, marking or treatment, but must be free from plant litter and soil.

Algarroba pods (*Hymenaea courbaril*); *Allium* spp.; anise (*Pimpinella anisum*); apio, celery root, (*Arracacia xanthorrhiza*); arrow root (*Maranta arundinacea*); artichoke, jerusalem, asparagus; *avocado.

*Balsamapple, *balsam-pear (*Mormordica balsamina*; *M. charantia*); banana and plantain fruit; banana leaves (fresh, without stalks or mid rib); beans (fresh shelled lima and faba beans); beet, including Swiss chard; *Brassica oleracea* (cabbage, cauliflower, brussels sprouts, broccoli, collard, kale, kohlrabi, savoy); breadfruit, jackfruit (*Artocarpus* spp.).

Cacao bean (*Theobroma cacao*); carrot, celery, chayote (*Sechium edule*); chicory, endive (*Chichorium intybus*).

Citrus fruit (citron, grapefruit, lemon, lime, and orange) destined for ports on the Atlantic seaboard north of and including Baltimore MD.

Cucumbers, including Angola cucumber (*Sicana odorata*); culantro, coriander (*Eryngium foetidum*; *Coriandrum sativum*).

Dasheen, malanga, taro (*Colocasia* and *Caladium* spp.); eggplant, fennel, ginger root (*Zingiber officinale*); horseradish (*Armoracia*); kudzu (*Pueraria thunbergiana*); lerens, sweet corn root (*Calathea allouia*); lettuce, mangosteen (*Garcinia mangostana*); mustard greens.

Palm hearts, *papaya, *lechosa (*Carica papaya*); parsley, parsnip, peas (in pod) (*Pisum sativum*); pigeon pea (fresh shelled); pineapple, potato, quenepa (*Melicocca bijuga*); radish, rhubarb, rutabaga.

Spinach, squash, (pumpkin, watermelon, vegetable marrow, cantaloup, calabaza); strawberry, tamarind beanpod (*Tamarindus indica*); *tomato, turnip, watercress,

waterlily root, lotus root (*Nelumbium nelumbo*); yam, name (*Dioscorea* spp.); Yautia, tanier (*Xanthosoma* spp.); yuca, cassava (*Manihot esculenta*).

- E.** Cactus plants when certified treated by a PPQ officer.
- F.** The following products may be moved under the conditions specified:
1. All fruits and vegetables including those that are otherwise prohibited if quick frozen--T110.
 2. Fruit juice--see M319.56-2-A, Section I, Item 17. Policy will also apply to fruit juice from Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands of the United States.
 3. Soybean seeds--must be free of debris including all other parts of the soybean plant. They must be inspected and treated with an approved zineb-captan fungicide under the supervision of a PPQ representative and so certified or documented. The seeds must be packaged or shipped in clean unused sacks or containers.
 4. Coconut, breadnuts, dried or cured medicinal plants and herbs, annatto seeds (achiote), gourd (higuero), cannonball fruit (*Couroupita guianensis*), and cut flowers are considered outside the scope of this quarantine.
 5. The following are unrestricted: Cyperus corms, edible lily bulbs, Maguey, mushrooms, peanuts, St. Johns bread, water chestnuts, and waternut.

APPENDIX A

09-06-88

Avocado (non-commercial), balsam-apple, and balsam-pear (*Mormordica balsamina*; *M. charantia*) should be rejected because they are host material for Caribbean fruit fly, *Anastrepha suspensa*. Papaya, lechosa (*Carica papaya*) and tomato (except commercial fruit) are hosts of both Caribbean and West Indian fruit fly; *Anastrepha suspensa* and *A. mombinpraeoptans*, and should also be rejected. Rejections should be under Sections 6321 and 6461 FAC.

318.60 SAND AND SOIL WITH PLANTS

Federal Territorial Quarantine

- A. Pests.** Dangerous plant pests.
- B. Area Under Quarantine.** Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands.
- C. Commodities Covered.** All sand (except clean ocean sand), soil or earth around the roots of plants.
- D. Restrictions.** Commodities covered are prohibited. (Sand, soil or earth with plants on board ships may be retained on board the ship for ornamentation if processed or if such soil and plants are retained under safeguards precluding pest escape.)

318.82 GUAM FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND PLANTS

Federal Territorial Quarantine

- A. Pests.** Dangerous plant pests.
- B. Area Under Quarantine.** Guam.
- C. Commodities Covered.** Plants or plant parts capable of propagation; seeds; fruits or vegetables; cotton or cotton covers; sugar cane and sugar cane by-products; cereals, cut flowers and packing materials.

- D. Restrictions.** Commodities covered must meet the strictest plant quarantine requirements applying to similar articles offered for entry from the Far East or the Islands of Oceania, except that the requirements for permits, inspection certificates and notices of arrival are waived.